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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.10 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.30 p.m.
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong 16th June 1911. [a727]

S.M.R.

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Y 14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) ... Lv.	10.10 "	"	"	"
Y 11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) ... Ar.	4.50 a.m.	Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) ... Lv.	6.00 "	"	"	"
	Harbin (S.M.R. Train) ... Ar.	1.45 p.m.	"	"	"

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	Connecting at Harbin with	State Express from St. Petg.	State Express from Moscow	Wagon Lits from Moscow
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) ... Lv.	7.20 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.
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Y 11.50	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) ... Lv.	11.00 "	"	"
Y 14.95	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) ... Ar.	11.30 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.
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Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.

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TELEPHONE No. 373. H. HAYNES, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1912. [a157]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMPORT," Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a39]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1912.

For sheer audacity we have had nothing for a very long time in the Colony to equal the midnight raid by pirates on Cheung-chau (better known to Europeans as Dumbell Island). It is evident that the raid had been most carefully planned, and no important detail apparently had been left unconsidered. The pirates arrived at night by a junk. As Cheung-chau is an important centre of the fishing industry in the waters of the Colony, the arrival of a junk at night is not a circumstance which would attract any unusual attention. To the men on board the junk the police arrangements at any given hour on the island were presumably well known, and in all probability their modus operandi did not widely depart from the plan outlined in the report of the affair we published yesterday. The police force on the island consisted of one European sergeant, four Indian constables and two Chinese detectives. How many despatchers were engaged in this raid is not definitely known, but the estimates range from forty to seventy well-armed men, who could easily have overpowered the small police force even if the latter had been able to unite in repelling the attack, but it is highly probable that the pirates knew that the European sergeant was in his unwatched on the hill, some little distance from the improvised police station, which is not in a locality fit for European habitation; and that the two Indian constables off duty, were probably asleep in their watchshed.

Mr. B. A. Clarke has been elected a director of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., replacing the late Mr. H. J. Such.

A Chinese was brought before Mr. Irving at the Magistracy yesterday charged with snatching an earring from a woman in the street. He was discharged.

We direct attention to the announcement in our advertisement columns that an additional train will leave Kowloon every Sunday morning and on public holidays.

H.E. General Anderson, owing to the tragic death of his second son, has left for England, travelling via Siberia. Col. St. John, R.E., will take command during the General's absence.

For stealing a dog belonging to Police Inspector Kerr a Chinese was at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. It appeared that the prisoner attempted to sell the dog, which was worth \$50, to Mr. B. W. Gray, of the Public Works Department, for four dollars, but the latter being suspicious communicated with the police and the man was arrested.

which also is situated some little distance from the police station, and so men were posted to shoot the constables as they came upon the scene on hearing the commotion which the raid naturally created among the villagers. A raid by armed pirates in such numbers could not but meet with success. They insured safe flight with their booty by seizing the two launches then on the spot, disabling one, so as to render pursuit impossible, and making their escape on the other, probably taking their junk in tow, and abandoning the launch for the junk when they were within easy reach of their destination, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Macao. No effort must be spared to trace these desperadoes to their lair. A successful escape is certain to inspire new enterprises of the kind, and this raid brings home to the Government the fact that we are living in times when the out-stations are very inadequately protected. Mr. Bowley, in a letter which appears in another column, recalls attention to some very pertinent comments made by him in a letter which appeared in the *Daily Press* last autumn, in which he drew attention to the neglect of the Government to link up the outlying islands by telephonic or electric communication. "If the Police Stations of Cheung-chau, Tai-O, Tung Cheung and Lamqua," Mr. Bowley wrote, "were in electric communication with each other and the Central Police Station, and a torpedo-boat stationed at each of them, the pirates would have little chance of escape." The advice fell on deaf ears at the time, but now that a gang of pirates has killed half the police at one of these outlying stations, looted the Government safe and two of the wealthiest business premises on the island, and made good their escape with about \$6,000, serious consideration will doubtless be given to this advice. No doubt it will be said that it does not necessarily follow that telephonic communication would have prevented the escape of the gang, because a well-planned scheme to raid the island would certainly include the destruction, if possible, of the means of communications; but there is always the possibility that this may not happen. Even so, these islands ought not to be without this and other means of immediate communication—rockets, for example. Evidently the police at these outlying stations are unprovided even with rockets, or they would have been used on this occasion perhaps with great advantage, as help might have reached them sooner from Lantau as well as from Hongkong, and the pirates, if not captured, might at least have been followed to their destination. Then there is the suggestion made by Mr. Bowley that a torpedo boat should be stationed at each of these islands. We have heard the further suggestion made that small detachments of soldiers should be stationed on the islands. It is obviously desirable, especially in the case of an island like Cheung-chau, where upwards of a hundred Europeans are now residing during the summer months, that better protection should be afforded from marauding expeditions like that of Monday night. Fortunately, on this occasion the European residents escaped the attentions of the gang, but the raid has shown that the inadequate policing of the place leaves the lives and property of Chinese and Europeans alike entirely at the mercy of bandit gangs. After this experience the Government cannot be content to leave matters as they are, and it may usefully be suggested, we think, that a small Committee should be appointed to inquire into the whole question of the Colony's police organisation and arrangements.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHEUNG-CHAU ROBBERY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 21st August, 1912.
Sir,—In view of the recent outrage at Cheung-Chau a reprint of the following extracts from a letter of mine, which you were good enough to publish last autumn, when the estimates were under discussion, may be of interest:

Tai-poo and the trans-Alpine nerve-centres (as indicated by Police Stations) are being linked by roads, but the communications with Sai-Kung, Hang-Hau, Tsin-Wan and all the islands are still in much the same primitive condition as when the last of the Sung sat on the big boulder on the foot of the mountains of the "Nine Dragons," gazing with despairing eyes on the South-Easternmost corner of his lost Empire.

The enormous island of Lantau and the busy fishing mart of Cheung-Chau have indeed three Police Stations; but what is the use of a Police Station without telephonic or electric communication with head-quarters? How our Yankee friends must laugh at our primitive methods!

A telephone line to Cheung-Chau and Tai-O, a ricksha road from Sam-sui-po to Lai-Chi-Kok and Tsin-Wan (the former bridge over the Lai-Chi-Kok stream has been washed away, thanks to our vigilant Public Works Department), and a ricksha road from Ngau-Shi-Wan to Sai-Kung and the waters of Hing-Bay at Ki-Ling-Ha with a branch to Hang-Hau—these are the most pressing works necessary to constitute the least possible system of communications (in the New Territories).

Tai-poo is the spoilt child of the New Territory family upon whom all the money is lavished: it is the duty of a parent to be impartial and to look after all his scattered progeny.

Are not the pineapples of Tsin-Wan and the fish of Hang-Hau, Cheung-Chau and Tai-O as important to the Colony as the mud flats of Tai-poo?

Communication and sanitation should come before reclamation.

If the Police Stations of Cheung-Chau, Tai-O, Tung Cheung and Lamqua were in electric communication with each other and the Central, and a torpedo-boat stationed at each of them, the pirates would have little chance of escape.

A similar anachronism exists with regard to the Kai-Po Police Stations, which are not in communication with the Public Telephone Exchange. If a burglary happens at the Peak the victim can only call up the Police through the Central Police Station, and his message runs a great risk of mutilation by Chinese operators in transit.

It is to be hoped that provision will be made for these matters in next year's estimates, if not sooner.—Yours truly,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

News from Yochow states that a portion of the troops belonging to the Tibetan Expedition mutinied on the 5th, and after looting the city embarked on rafts and sailed down the river towards Kiating-fu. All missionaries stationed at Yochow are safe.

A Bill empowering the Central Government in China to levy a house tax has been defeated by the National Council. Many members expressed the view that the question of imposing a house tax was one for the local authorities, and not for the Central Government.

The new postage stamps which are being issued to commemorate the Revolution will be of two varieties: one set will bear the likeness of President Yuan Shih-kai surrounded by a wreath of kaeling leaves representing the north; the other a portrait of Sun Yat-sen, surrounded with a wreath of rice leaves, typifying the south. Others, for general use, will bear a map of China.

The latest mail news from the North says that the experts who are likely to be engaged by the Chinese Government to include the German doctor, Helmholz, as the Imperial Maritime Customs, as adviser to the Salt Gabelle, the Austrian merchant, Emil Fischer, of Fischer & Co., Tientsin, as adviser to the Kung Shang Pu; M. Brandt, a Russian professor who has been director of the Russian College for the past nine years, as adviser to the Shiao Yu Wu.

Prince Na, in an interview with the *China Press* correspondent at Peking, declared most positively that it was his belief if he could simply go to Mongolia and tell his compatriots what the new Government concedes them, he could surely induce their renunciation of the declaration for independence. He desires nothing more and does not intend to head an expedition for the purpose of militarily regaining Mongolia, but needs a bodyguard of several hundred men, probably less than a thousand. The question now arises whether Russia will permit this bodyguard, says the correspondent. It has already firmly declared that it will not permit a military expedition.

Prince Na said the declaration for independence came during the Manchu régime, when the Mongols were viciously oppressed. Now that the conditions have changed and the new Government has granted new rights, he feels certain that when these are explained to the leaders of the independence movement they will reverse their action. Russia naturally demands not desire this, since her demands a bodyguard of several hundred men, probably less than a thousand. The question now arises whether Russia will permit this bodyguard, says the correspondent. It has already firmly declared that it will not permit a military expedition.

It is a fact that the recent prohibition of motor traffic at night was imposed on account of complaints from the police that the motor horns kept them awake at night; and, if so, will the Government consider the advisability of again permitting the use of these valuable irritants?

Yours truly,

SIREN.

THE BURGLARY EPIDEMIC.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 21st August, 1912.

Sir,—May I suggest the following interesting question as a supplement to the series propounded by the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart with reference to the resurgence of the Burglary Epidemic which has synchronised so remarkably with the stoppage of motor traffic at night?

Is it a fact that the recent prohibition of motor traffic at night was imposed on account of complaints from the police that the motor horns kept them awake at night; and, if so, will the Government consider the advisability of again permitting the use of these valuable irritants?

Yours truly,

SIREN.

THE CHEUNG-CHAU AFFAIR.

Yesterday the bodies of the three Indian police who met their deaths in the piratical attack on Cheung-Chau Police Station were interred at the Happy Valley. The cortege left the mortuary just after three o'clock and was followed by a large attendance of members of the force, European, Indian and Chinese. The hearse was covered with wreaths, and the Indians carried in their hands red flowers and chanted a dirge as they marched with solemn step. At the mortuary the procession was joined by many other members of the force.

No additional information has come to hand regarding the outrage, but the police are working hard to trace the pirates.

It is significant that the authorities have been anxious of late regarding Tai-O, and it is probable that the pirates were aware of this when they descended on Cheung-Chau instead.

AVIATION IN CHINA.

Mr. Zee Yee Lee, the Chinese aviator, who gave a couple of flying exhibitions at Kiangwan lately, will probably go to Nanking, where he expects to start an aviation club. The club will be connected, it is said, with the aviation school established by the Chinese army there. Mr. Lee's two Austrian monoplanes have been shipped to Nanking. The club members will be open to anyone interested in the science of aviation.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS AT PEKING.

LONDON, August 21st.

A telegram from Peking states that the Assembly declares that the explanations demanded from Yuan Shih-kai as to the execution of the two generals is unsatisfactory and demands the attendance of the Premier and the Minister for War to-morrow.

The Government is remarkably unconcerned in the face of the violent hostility and is prepared to take strong measures. It maintains that it possesses proofs of the guilt of the executed men. Meanwhile the southern papers are fanning the flames of party strife.

DEATH OF "GENERAL" BOOTH.

LONDON, August 21st.

"General" Booth, whose life's work is the Salvation Army, died on Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock. He was 83 years of age.

LATE.

"General" Booth was unconscious for 48 hours. His last words referred to the promises of God, and he said repeatedly, "They are sure if you only believe." He joyfully referred to the prospect of meeting his wife and daughter.

It is understood they are being conducted in Paris by the Turkish Ministers to Sofia and Cettinje, an Italian ambassador, and two officials of the Porto.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PANAMA CANAL TOLL QUESTION.

A SIGNIFICANT DECISION.

LONDON, August 21st.

The United States Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canal by 8 votes to 6 decided not to report President Taft's suggestion for an amendment of the Panama Canal Bill, believing that President Taft will not veto the Bill as it stands.

THE POLICE SCANDAL IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, August 21st.

A New York telegram states that the grand jury has indicted Lieutenant Becker and a gang of alien criminals for the murder of the gambler Rosenthal, who accused the police of participating in gambling profits.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN POURPARLERS.

LONDON, August 21st.

It is understood that the Turco-Italian pourparlers with the object of discovering a basis for peace negotiations is making headway.

It is believed they are being conducted in Paris by the Turkish Ministers to Sofia and Cettinje, an Italian ambassador, and two officials of the Porto.

THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Powers have invited Montenegro to withdraw her troops from Berana, where fighting still continues.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary has sent £100 towards the fund for the relief of sufferers by the earthquake in Turkey.

A Mansion House Fund has been opened.

M. POINCARE.

LONDON, August 21st.

M. Poincare, the French Prime Minister, has concluded

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

August 19th.

SENDING AWAY UNDESIRABLES. A rather interesting item of expenditure has been laid before the Government lately. It is the expenditure of \$9,288 for sending back undesirables to their native villages. After the revolution many strangers flocked into the city simply to see what they could get in the event of fighting taking place. These men hung about street corners, had no work of any kind, nor did they want any, and they generally proved a nuisance. The police authorities were afraid that in case of any rising those men would prove a serious menace, and they decided to clear them out at all possible cost. So 236 men were sent back to Wuchow, 147 to Amoy and 645 to Shanghai. When they arrived at these ports each of them was given \$3 on the wharf to take them to their villages and they were forbidden to return unless to work. This was a very sensible undertaking, and it is a pity that more of the loafers about the city just now cannot be dealt with in something like the same way.

BANK NOTES AGAIN.

At some of the 11-in stations in the country officials have been refusing to accept notes in payment of the taxes levied and demanding silver. This, of course, has the effect of causing all other traders to do the same and is doing a lot of harm. This having come to the ears of the provincial financier, he has notified all these stations that they must set the example in each district and accept notes at their face value. The people have been notified that bank notes are legal tender, and that any officer refusing them, on being reported, will be punished. It is difficult to see that this will be any great good among traders and merchants, as the infection has spread from Canton and they are very chary of having anything to do with paper money.

A DARING ROBBERY.

At this time many people travel to a temple in the White Cloud hills to worship a god called "Ching Sin." The temple is a good distance from the city and people usually go in parties and make a day of it, many worshippers coming from the country for this purpose. Two men were making their way to this temple on Saturday when they were encountered in a lonely part of the road by three robbers, who practically stripped them of everything they had. The matter was reported to the police and it transpires that there is a gang somewhere in this vicinity who make a practice of robbing any pilgrims who may be in small enough parties or whom they may surprise in a deserted part of the road.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

News comes from Faishan that a woman was killed by lightning during a thunderstorm two days ago, this being the tenth death from this cause this year in that district.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

Trouble with "house-boys" is not confined to Singapore, and in Shameen just now we are having a taste of it. In one of the large hongs here the No. 1 boy of the Mess was arrested and imprisoned for striking a European, and out of sympathy for him all the other boys in the hong have gone out on strike. Rumour states that other boys are also going to come out, but so far nothing of the kind has occurred. These boys belong to a guild of some kind, and it is to be hoped that this guild will see the error of these miscreants' ways and prevent anything like this becoming general or occurring again. We cannot hope to have the same control over servants as is possible in Hongkong; but there must be sufficient control to make this sort of thing impossible.

A heavy thunderstorm broke over the city last night about 9.30 and lasted for two hours. Rain fell in torrents and the wind rose almost to typhoon force. As a result the weather-to-day is fairly cool and we are still enjoying a cool August, though it is a long time since so many thunderstorms and rainstorms have been crammed together at this season.

Messrs. Ramos & Ramos, of Hongkong, have been giving cinematograph shows in the Canton Club Theatre every Tuesday for some time past now and have been drawing large audiences for Shameen. They give another show tomorrow night and seemingly intend to continue their exhibitions for some time.

In the river at present are H.M.S. *Plio*, U.S.S. *Vallou* and *Piscator*, the French gunboats *Vigilante* and *Argus* and the Japanese *Uji*.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Irving conducted an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a child who was knocked down by a tram-car and died. His Worship found that death was due to misadventure.

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, July 26th.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS. Socially speaking, the French capital is rapidly becoming deserted. This is the time of the year when Parisians are gradually dispersing to various country and sea-side places. Colleges and schools are on the point of breaking up for their usual two months' summer vacation, and after the annual prize distributions—quite an elaborate affair in France so far as society is concerned—parents with their over-worked children quit the sweltering metropolis for their favourite holiday resorts. If French boys and girls are made to work hard while at college and school, the two months' *vacances* or holidays granted to them enable them to forget their scholastic hardships. From now until *le rentrée* or the return to colleges and schools at the close of September or early days of October, nothing but agreeable surprises and all-round enjoyment confronts scholars. French parents—especially if wealthy—see that their children are made as happy as possible during their holidays. Unfortunately, as in other countries, there are thousands of children who never catch a glimpse of either the sea or the country while away from school. In spite of these disappointments they look philosophers and pass the time as best they can.

CONSOLS AND RENTES.

Not for many years have the French—who have millions of francs invested in England—scrutinized the English market reports with so nervous an eye. That English Consols should full simultaneously with French Rentes is very remarkable. The political situation and the general state of unrest throughout the world at the present moment, are largely responsible for the financial crisis. French financiers declare that the crisis will soon pass and are doing their level best to reassure the alarmed. Speaking at a banquet held in one of the suburbs a few days ago, the Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, protested against the campaign which had been carried on against national stock. The Minister attributed the general fall in French Rentes or securities to a temporary withdrawal of money from all investments producing a fixed income, co-incident with the increased industrial activity of the country. M. Klotz argued that the French Rentes were superior to all other investments owing to the strength of the national credit and to the wisdom of the market. The depreciation in French Rentes is but a small matter compared with the depreciation in British Consols. France's and Great Britain's credits are as good as ever they are, happily. Things will soon right themselves, though for the time being a veritable scare exists in both countries.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Last Tuesday will rank as one of the happiest days in the life of the young Prince of Wales, who, putting aside his incognito for the memorable occasion, took luncheon with President and Madame Fallières at the Elysée Palace, after which the young Prince was formally invested by the President with the Salle de la Rotonde with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, the President concluding by affectionately kissing His Royal Highness on both cheeks. Among the guests were Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador; Mr. Hansell, the Prince's English tutor; M. Escoffier, the Prince's French tutor; M. Poincaré, the French Prime Minister; M. Millerand, the Minister of War; and the Marquis de Breteuil. Military honours were rendered on the Prince's arrival and departure. As His Royal Highness drove away from the Elysée after receiving M. Fallières' best wishes and blessing, the large crowd that had assembled outside the Palace cheered the distinguished visitor most heartily. The Prince, who deferred his departure at the request of intimate friends, leaves for England this week-end, after having spent a most delightful time in the midst of true friends.

THE "FLYING" CAR.

To all appearances the new "winged motor-car" that "flies" on land, although it does not leave the ground, and raises no dust, has come to stay. Its success was an unquestionable one from the first, and its inventor, M. Filippi, who claims to have discovered the theory of bird flight, is overjoyed. The winged motor-car resembles an ordinary motor, with the sole difference that at the rear (and not in front as was erroneously stated) it ends in a sort of bowsprit which carries the "Cyrnos wing." Strange to say, this does not look like a wing, but more like an aeroplane propeller. That it is not anything of the kind, however, is the key to the whole problem. The new road-flyer recently accomplished a trial run of 320 miles from Paris to Lyons, travelling at times at a speed of 62 miles an hour, and climbing the

steepest hills without the slightest difficulty whatsoever. M. Filippi's ultimate aim is to invent a car that will be at will either an aeroplane or a road racer. The "wing" in the present invention is not in any way connected with the wheels. These are as free as those of a four-wheeled cab, nor is it necessary that they should be fitted either with pneumatic tyres. The wing is worked by the motor placed in front of the car, to which it is connected by a shaft. A single lever controls the clutch and the forward and reverse movements of the wing, which can be reversed at a moment's notice, thereby forming an additional brake. A wire netting forming a sort of cage protects the wing on either side. The total weight of the car is 1,300 lbs.

THE PRESIDENT'S FURNITURE.

A new broom sweeps clean; a new bed induces refreshing sleep. President Fallières has got a new bed in his bedroom at Rambouillet—in country residence. It is a modern brass bedstead which was copied by order of the late President Faure from the bed which King Edward VII. used at Buckingham Palace. Several changes are being made in the beautiful and historical Château de Rambouillet during the absence of President and Madame Fallières, who are shortly to take up their residence there for the summer. Besides the new bed, President Fallières' bedroom is being furnished with the lovely set of furniture which Louis XVIII. had made for the Due de Borrig. Madame Fallières' bedroom is also being furnished with a set of furniture which used to belong to the Duchesse d'Angoulême. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the President and all the Ministers of the French Republic not only live rent free and have their washing, firing, and light paid by the State, but that the State has an immense storehouse of historic furniture, carpets, curtains and tapestries, and a stock of linen and silver of great value, from which these official residences are furnished throughout. M. Delcassé, in his office at the Ministry of Marine, sits at a magnificent writing-table which many years ago was used by one of France's greatest Ministers—Colbert.

WHAT IS OLD AGE?

What is old age? According to Professor Metchnikoff, old age is brought about by the formation of certain poisons in the intestines, and notably by those belonging to the series known as *indole* and *phenols*. Hence the problem naturally arises as to the means of combatting the formation of these toxins, and it has been found that sugar acts as a destructive agent. The eminent Russian Professor declares he has discovered the poison that exists in dogs. Dr. Carrel, a famous French biologist, declares that he is confident that sooner or later Science will be able to create living things. M. Armand Gauthier, the great French chemist, observes that, though chemically it may be possible, he thinks, to obtain living matter, he does not believe that man will ever be able to fashion it into cells which would multiply in a determined order so that the substance would take the form of a living being. The problem of life made to order is in the opinion of another French scientist, Dr. Gustave Le Bon, not incapable of solution. "The great difficulty," he points out, "is that so far man has only studied the chemistry of dead things. Living chemistry has yet to be taken up."

THE DECADENCE OF THE BRITISH M.P.

The *Journal des Débats* in an interesting leading article deals with the alleged decadence in the type of the British member of Parliament within recent years. The political personnel is entirely different from what it was. "Instead of attracting, as formerly, the old nobility, who enjoy riches and leisure, which they can consecrate disinterestedly to public affairs, politics in England now seem to have no attraction for them. The men who direct the political situation in England to-day, and more particularly the coming generation of politicians, belong to another class altogether. The standard has deteriorated, and while the social standing has declined, the intellectual standing has not improved. There has been no General Election since 1906, and there is no doubt that when one takes place the composition of the new House of Commons will show the real results in the diminished brilliance of its members. This professional element in English politics is perhaps inevitable, but it is none the less regrettable."

HEALTH OF SHANGHAI.

Dr. Stanley, Medical Officer of Health at Shanghai, in his monthly healthy report says:—"Notwithstanding a spell of unusually hot and humid weather the condition of the Public Health has been satisfactorily maintained. There have been few serious cases of heat stroke, while those of a choleraic nature have been of a mild type. With regard to the latter it appears necessary to advise concentration on the fact that these cases are due to infected food. If the simple rule is observed of eating and drinking nothing but what has been recently cooked or boiled, or otherwise sterilised, it is practically impossible to contract any of these bowel troubles to which the Shanghai resident in the past has been specially prone. When this fundamental fact is grasped, 'chills,' 'livers' and 'cholera' will cease to be considered matters of importance. In practically all of these cases, where the origin has been investigated, obvious breaches of the ordinary rules of health, as laid down in the Public Health Notice, were observed. The Public Health Notice may be obtained on application from the Health Office and will be found to give in simple form the points which should be observed by those who wish for freedom from local ill-health."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

THE NEED OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

In an interview with a *China Press* reporter at Shanghai last week Dr. Sun Yat Sen declared that he would support Yuan Shih-kai in the forthcoming elections.

"My present plans have nothing to do with politics," he said, "and I intend to devote my time to the building of railways in China. My visit to Peking has no political significance, so far as I am concerned. I am going there on the invitation of President Yuan Shih-kai and will consult with him about the policies of the government."

In answer to a direct question, Dr. Sun said he would not be a candidate for president at the forthcoming elections, that he was well pleased with the progress of government in Peking, and would support Yuan Shih-kai.

Dr. Sun is willing to talk more freely on his railway plans than on politics. He is not ready to announce the details of his plan for railway building, but the system he has mapped out comprehends about 200,000 li. It includes the main lines which have been proposed under previous schemes of railway development for China, and, in addition, a number of branch-lines which have never before been proposed. It is his plan to develop one comprehensive railway system for the entire country, which will make possible the connection of principal points at once, and leave room for future developments.

A TEN YEAR PROGRAMME.

However, it is not his plan to attempt the construction of the entire 200,000 li at once. The preliminary system embraces 50,000 li, and he hopes that this part will be completed in the first five years of the ten years which he expects to be occupied by his building programme. This preliminary system will take in the principal trade routes, such as the Canton-Hankow line, etc.

Dr. Sun laughed when told of the report that he would attempt to build all these lines with Chinese capital. "We could not get enough Chinese capital to build the roads," he said. "We expect to construct them with foreign capital. We expect to call on many countries for capital for these enterprises, especially for the first 50,000 li. After that much is completed and China has advanced in her economic development, and has more wealth, we may be able to complete the system with Chinese capital, but not before."

OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN CAPITAL.

"Our plans are delayed now by Chinese opposition to foreign capital, and we cannot proceed until that is overcome. Foreign capital is needed to develop the country, but a great many people do not understand it. We have offers now of capital for our plans, but it would be folly to go ahead with them against the opposition of the people of the provinces. It may take some little time to overcome this, maybe two years, and then we will go ahead."

Dr. Sun's attention was called to the existence of "concessions" for the building of railways which were granted by the Manchu Government and are still outstanding. These, he said, would not be an obstacle to his programme, as he would have the co-operation of the foreign owners of these concessions.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS IN KOREA.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW.

The "Annual Report of Reforms and Progress in Korea" recently issued by the Imperial Japanese Government, contains some very interesting reference to the work of foreign missionaries. In the course of a rather lengthy chapter dealing with "Freedom of Religious Propagation," the report says:—

"The native Christian converts, who numbered only some hundreds twenty years ago, now reach over 370,000. Such an example of the wonderful increase of converts to a foreign religion is scarcely seen in any other country. This remarkable success of the Christian propaganda was undoubtedly due to the sincere and untiring efforts of individual foreign missionaries in preaching the gospel of Christ, as well as to the able management of foreign missionary boards and societies. Yet it should not be forgotten that numbers of converts have been converted to Christianity for political reasons. Abuses and extortions by the local authorities in those days caused Christian converts to appeal to foreign missionaries who had extraterritorial rights, preferring representations or complaints against the local authorities. The missionaries, thus being induced to exercise their efforts in defending their converts against the local authorities or to perform other good offices for them, often did so beyond their proper rights and spheres. Moreover, people in certain quarters, having an idea that taxes would be remitted in sections where Christian converts dwelt, often became converted to the Christian belief. But after the Protectorate régime was inaugurated in Korea and many reforms in the administration had been made, extortion by local authorities became impossible, and a just and universal levy of taxes was carried into effect. Christian converts in some districts, who had been accustomed to escape tax payment, naturally disliked the new system of administration and often became opposed to the protectorate régime of the Imperial Government. Certain missionaries, also, accustomed hitherto to defend their converts, were led into complaining of measures undertaken by the local authorities even in the days of reform. Although some missionaries were very careful not to intermeddle with matters which lay beyond their proper sphere, native converts were so vehement in professing anti-Japanese sentiments that they passed quite beyond the control of the former. But even under such conditions, one ought not to jump to the conclusion that missionaries are responsible for the fact that a certain class of Christian converts are anti-Japanese or that certain others joined the insurgents."

THE LATE JAPANESE EMPEROR AND HIS PHYSICIANS.

Shortly after the demise of the Emperor Mutuhito, says the *Tokyo Asahi*, messengers were hastily dispatched to all the Toyko papers by the authorities ordering the editors to refrain from publishing criticisms of the Court physicians or of the attitude of the officials of the Imperial Household Department. Most of the papers in Toyko maintained silence in view of the great national bereavement, though some expressed their indignation with the physicians in attendance on his late Majesty. A few days ago Dr. Baron Oka, chief of the Imperial physicians, writing in the *Nishi Nippon*, gave a statement of the cause and progress of the late Emperor's illness, which is held to be nothing but self-exuse and is received with ridicule by the physicians of Toyko.

The voice of reproach has been heard on all sides, but this paper has hesitated to publish anything until to-day, and the following is one of the many criticisms by physicians passed upon Baron Oka:—

"Whenever we meet together nowadays the first topic of discussion is the great virtue of the late Emperor, and in this connection the treatment given his Majesty by the Court physicians is discussed and criticised. Of course, we know that the Court physicians have done their duty to the best of their ability, and hence there can be no personal criticism. But judging from what Baron Oka said to some of the newspapers, one or two questions naturally arise. We understand that the late Emperor had been suffering from diabetes since the time of the Russo-Japanese war. Although we do not know when the late Emperor began to grow stout, yet his development ought to have received the most serious attention of the physicians. Medical science to-day considers such a development the first symptom of diabetes. One of the causes of his Majesty's illness may have been overwork at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, but the serious subsequent developments are due to the lack of attention of the physicians. Baron Oka says he used to examine the Emperor once a day, but is it not careless to carry out an examination only once a day? Again Baron Oka says that the Emperor suffered from an incurable disease; here lies another mistake of the Court physicians, for the disease can nowadays be easily cured. Baron Oka makes the defence that his late Majesty did not like to take medicines or undergo medical examination, but in this case why was not the Empress consulted, or the Genro, or the Ministers of State, as to the treatment that ought to have been given his Majesty?"

The *Far East* (Tokyo) in a comment on the subject remarks:—

"The physicians of the Imperial Court, who continue to be severely criticised for their alleged inefficiency in respect of the late Emperor's death, are being saddled with a fault that is not theirs particularly, but the common fault of the Japanese nation. It was not Baron Oka who decided that the Emperor's person was sacred and that the physician who attended so exalted a personage should not debase himself by attending to persons of commoner clay, thus being deprived of the opportunity of extending his knowledge and increasing his skill. Incompetence under such conditions is inevitable, but the Imperial physicians should not be punished for a condition that is really the result of the attitude of the people towards their sovereign."

"Extraordinary fears seem to exist among members of the Household Department as to their culpability in respect of the Emperor's death. It is stated that they raised objection to the summoning of the Diet, fearing impeachment by some of the angry members. An extraordinary session is necessary to vote the funeral expenses, estimated at two million yen, but if the session is called for this particular purpose only it cannot debate others. To impeach members of the Household for the conditions prevailing at the Court, that made possible the alleged negligence of the physicians, would be a national injustice. Better impeach the system and reform the Court."

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

The *Peking Daily News* states that the Chiao Tun Pu has telegraphed to the China Merchants' S. N. Company enclosing the Board of Directors not to sell and giving an assurance that the Government will provide a subsidy for the company.

The Chinese merchants of Hankow announced, in an English newspaper, that their claims against the China Merchants' S. N. Company for Taels 1,200,000 will be maintained against any purchaser of the company whether he be of Chinese or foreign nationality. The merchants allege that goods to the value of the above amount were lost during the conflagration in Hankow last November owing to the refusal of the company to permit consignees to remove goods from the company's godown.

HOW THE "PERSIA" GROUNDED.

A passenger on board the P. & O. liner *Persia*, which grounded off Sausset, ten miles west of Marseilles, says:—"The liner had been steaming for two and a half hours at reduced speed through thick fog. Three bells (9.30 a.m.) had just struck when the look-out man in the bows cried, 'Land right ahead!' Almost simultaneously the bow of the ship rose and there was a grating sound as it glided up a shelving beach. A minute later the fog bank lifted and right ahead, not more than 100 yards distant, was the picturesque little fishing village of Sausset, clustering round a tall spired church. Marseilles was clearly visible ten miles distant on the starboard side."

INTIMATIONS

TEETHING ECZEMA IN RED BLOTTCHES

On Face, Head and Ears. Scratched Until It Bleeds. Had to Cover Her Hands. First Dressing with Cuticura Soap and Ointment Allayed Itching. Soon Completely Cured.</p

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
(BRITISH SECTION.)

NOTICE.

THIS PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SUNDAY, 25th inst., and on each succeeding Sunday until further Notice and also on Public Holidays, an additional Train will leave KOWLOON at 10.15 A.M. for SHAM CHUN, calling at YAUMATI, TAIPO, and FANLING. For the convenience of Goers this Train will stop at the Crossing near the Golf Links at Fanling.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 20th August, 1912. [1010]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions from Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH AND FLEMING, Liquidators of GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD. (In Liquidation), to Sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY,

the 29th August, 1912, at 12 o'clock (NOON), at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Registered as Marine Lot 285, containing an area of 201.32 square feet (or thereabout). Annual Crown Rent \$2,069—held under a Crown Lease for Seventy-Five Years from 31st March, 1904.

The above lot has a well-built seawall and is very suitable for Godowns or Factories.

A permanent Pier.

For further particulars apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

or
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
The Liquidators.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1912. [1009]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "NIPPON," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th Aug.

All Claims must reach us before the 31st Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

ARTHUR NILSSON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1912. [1007]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "PATHAN."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STEATS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1912. [1008]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1912, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING Per Share of \$125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1912. [1001]

LIGHTERAGE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN Co. undertake every description of lighter work, including transhipments in the Harbour, delivery to any water frontage in the Colony, and conveyance to Canton and West River ports. Small quantities handled and specially low rates quoted for large quantities.

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ALL BRASS
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INTIMATIONS

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

MR. W. LOGAN having resigned his appointment with this Company as from the 15th June, 1912, We Herby Give Notice that his Power of Attorney is withdrawn. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 26th August, 1912. [1004]

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,
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Both the Residents and Public Bar are stocked with the best of Wines and Liquors, directly imported for our exclusive use, and this enables us to supply at the cheapest rates.

M. J. NATHAN,
Manager.

Kowloon, 17th August, 1912. [999]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SHIP'S DOCTOR.

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Box 100,
Cars of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1912. [1003]

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Full Particulars of Price or Rent can be obtained from—

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Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1912. [993]

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AT THE PEAK.

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2, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1912. [992]

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N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1912. [19]

PRICES ... \$3.50, \$2 and \$1.

Commence 9 P.M. sharp.

Plan of Seats Now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1912. [983]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

COMMENCING:
MONDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1912.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

MONDAY, 26TH AUGUST:
"THE MOUSME."

TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST:
"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG."

WEDNESDAY, 28TH AUGUST:
"PEGGY."

THURSDAY, 29TH AUGUST:
"OUR MISS GIBBS."

FRIDAY, 30TH AUGUST:
"THE ARCADIANS."

PRICES ... \$3.50, \$2 and \$1.
Commence 9 P.M. sharp.

Plan of Seats Now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1912. [983]

TO LET

TO LET.

COMFORTABLE FLATS in Kowloon,
Furnished or Unfurnished, Electric
Light and Water, Rents from \$25 to \$400 for
unfurnished.

Apply—
H. RUTTONJEE,
Care of ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1912. [1000]

TO LET.

ON SHAMMEN, BRITISH CONCESSION.

SIX ROOMS and LARGE OFFICES,
recently in occupation of Standard Oil
Best business situation.

Apply to—
T. E. GRIFFITH,
Canton, 3rd August, 1912. [966]

TO LET.

"GREENMOUNT," situated at 18,
BONHAM ROAD. Newly renovated
and comfortable for a suitable Residence.
Nice View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands
Reasonable Rent.

Apply—
No. 4, RIFON TERRACE,
Bonham Road.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1912. [980]

TO LET.

LARGE SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT
GODOWN, situated at Water Front
East Point.

For further particulars apply Property Office,
JAIRDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1912. [995]

TO LET.

SHOP with GODOWN attached, Nathan
Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48 with
WHARF.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1912. [869]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
First Floor.

NO. 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
First Floor.

NO. 19, SHELLY STREET.
"THE CASTLE," Castle Road, 9 Rooms
from 1st September, 1912, thoroughly repaired,
painted and colourwashed.

LARGE ROOMS, Central Position, Cheap
Rent.

1 SMALL GODOWN in Duddell Street
(Godown D).
"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon, from
1st April.

For Sale. "HARTING and ROGATE"
on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.
Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong,



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

SQUARE BOTTLE

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER150 YEARS.THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.B E W A R E O F
I M I T A T I O N S .SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from All Wine Merchants.

[62]

Warm Days

bring with their pleasures some discomforts. Then it is really refreshing to remove every trace of dust and perspiration by using

Calvert's
Toilet Soap

and any day it is a good soap to choose for ordinary toilet use. Pure and cleansing, pleasantly perfumed and antiseptic—for 10% crystal carbolic is incorporated with it—you will find it not only excellent for the skin and complexion, but also a protection against contagion.

Your local Chemist or Store sells it in three tablet boxes.

F.C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

472

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Faculty for all Irritable Diseases. Martin's Pill is the best, so that the first name can only be substituted. These who have been cured of all their diseases throughout the World, are now cure.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

尊水汽力逼士

HOME-MADE

MINERAL WATERS

—BETTER THAN

FACTORY-MADE.

Why continue purchasing

factory-made Mineral

Waters? Make your

own Mineral Waters at

home at a cost of 90 cents

A DOZEN SYPHONS.

Then you know the

water is pure, and

contains no disease germs.

With the

'PRANA'

SPARKLET SYPHON

and a dozen Syphons you can make a dozen

Syphons of delicious Mineral Water, and the

cost is less than if you buy factory-made

Mineral Water. All Chemists and Stores sell

'PRANA' SPARKLET SYPHON AND BULBS.

Price of

SYPHON \$2 each, 1 BULBS 90 cts. per box.

WHOLESALE PRICE.—

SYPHON per doz. \$16.00 F.O.B.

BULBS per doz. boxes \$8.00 F.O.B.

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

246, and 248 Des Voeux Road, Central,

HONGKONG.

行發總

行生廣港香

公司限有

[88]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 2 NO. 2
THERAPION
price 20 francs.
CURE FOR ALL DISEASES.
SCHOOLCHILDREN, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URETHRA, DISEASES,
CANCER, TUMOURS, ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
ENTRIES FOR FREE SOCIETY TO DR. LE CLERC
PARISIENNE, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris, France.
A CURE
NEW CURE DEPT. NO. 2 THERAPION FOR ALL DISEASES.
THERAPION, 175
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON THE
SAKE AND STAMP AFFixed TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.THE LONDON SCHOOL OF
TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The following leading article appears in *The Times* of the 18th ult.:

The gracious intention of His Majesty the King to lay the first stone of the new buildings of the London School of Tropical Medicine, although rendered of no effect by the deplorable conditions which have prevailed in the locality, was none the less a recognition by the highest authority of the importance to the Empire of the studies in which that School is engaged. That recognition was emphasized yesterday afternoon, at the meeting at the Foreign Office of the Committee which, at the request of Mr. Harcourt, and under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, has been formed for the purpose of raising funds for the extension and development of the School, a meeting at which Lord Crewe, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Harcourt were present and spoke. We have more than once referred to the story which they had to tell, but it can scarcely be repeated too often or told too frequently. For many years the maladies and the mortality of the tropics were vaguely attributed to "climate," although no one even attempted to explain how climate could produce them; and it was not until a recent period that many of them were shown to be due to the invasion of the human body by animal parasites, which, as causes of disease, occupy the position held in more temperate regions by vegetable parasites or "bacteria," and against which some of the natives of the countries concerned had in the course of time obtained some degree of immunity. The first step towards knowledge of the methods of invasion of some of these parasites was Sir Patrick Manson's discovery that the microscopically minute embryos of the nematoid worms known as filariae, which are abundant in the blood of many of the natives of certain countries and are apparently harmless, are withdrawn from man by a mosquito, within which they enter upon a new phase of development, and by which they are returned to man in a condition to become sexually mature, to attain full growth, and to produce elephantiasis and allied diseases by their occupancy of lymphatic channels. Sir Patrick's discovery of the part played by the mosquito in relation to filariae led him to suggest that this insect might also be the carrier of the blood parasites of intermittent fever; and the suggestion, afterwards verified by Sir Ronald Ross, and extended to yellow fever, to pellagra, and other maladies, has marked an epoch in the history of disease prevention in all the countries in which any of the maladies in question had prevailed. As an early consequence of its practical application on a large scale, it has permitted the construction of the Panama Canal, previously abandoned as a mere grave for the workmen concerned in its excavation.

Mr. Chamberlain's energy and sagacity, to which both Sir Edward Grey and Lord Crewe paid a generous tribute yesterday, provided promptly for the prosecution of these discoveries and for their practical application to the needs of British residents in the tropics. With the help of Sir Patrick Manson, who was appointed Chief Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, he founded the School of Tropical Medicine under official patronage in 1890. Since its establishment the School has received 1,431 students, qualified medical men proceeding to the tropics as Government servants, as missionaries, or in the employment of private firms or companies, and the demands upon them are steadily increasing. The extension and improvement of the lecture rooms and laboratories have become imperatively necessary; and, on account of the distance from London, it is highly important to provide a common residence for the students, so that they may not be hindered by the distraction and loss of time consequent upon daily journeys to and fro. This has always been done to some extent; but, in this respect as in others, the School has outgrown the accommodation as to admit of the reception and treatment, at a cost within their reach, of Englishmen of limited means who have been attacked by tropical diseases, and who have been invalided home in consequence.

In addition to research work prosecuted by students who have gone from the School to practise in tropical countries, and many of whom keep in touch with their old teachers, special investigations have been undertaken from time to time as funds have been available. In 1909, for example, a donation of £500 for research purposes was made to the School by Lord Sheffield; and the Committee selected for investigation the two subjects of elephantiasis and other forms of filarial disease, and of epidemic and endemic dysentery, as these conditions were prevailing in the Fiji Islands. The work was committed to Dr. Bahr, whose two extremely important reports have just been published, and disclose conditions urgently calling for remedial activity. In China, where Sir Patrick Manson discovered the relationship between the microscopic embryonic filariae and the adult worms which are the causes of elephantiasis, the embryos are only found in the surface blood of human carriers in the evening, and hence are only withdrawn and returned by a night-feeding mosquito; but in Fiji Dr. Bahr found the embryos in the surface blood of the carriers in the daytime, and they are withdrawn and returned by a mosquito which feeds during the day. They are so prevalent that Dr. Bahr describes them as being practically universal in the native population, and the maladies which they produce are correspondingly frequent and severe. As regards dysentery, a malady often prevailing in the islands in an epidemic form and frequently fatal both from its immediate and from its more remote effects, it has now been shown that there are two distinct forms of the disease, undistinguishable from one another by symptoms, one of which is caused by an animal parasite, an amoeba, and the other by a vegetable parasite, a bacterium. Ipecacuanha, which is a remedy of great value for the first form, is useless or injurious in the second; and no case can be treated with security until the variety of the disease

WM. POWELL,
LTD.

“SAXONE” FOOT-JOY

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A FIT FOR EVERY FOOT

(EACH PAIR GUARANTEED).

BOOTS

\$11.00

SHOES

\$10.00

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS.

SAXONE SHOE CO. LTD.

[636]

“PERPETUA”
BRILLIANT LIGHT,
PETROLEUM LAMPS.

No air pump or Filter required.

Automatic Valve.

Very simple to handle. Powerful light.

250 H.K. to 1,500 H.K.

For interior or exterior lighting.

ECKEL & GLINICKE,
G.M.B.H.

Berlin S.W. 61.

[794-2]

has been determined by bacteriological investigation. Dr. Bahr arrives at the conclusion that the dysentery of Fiji is mainly spread by the common house fly, which swarms there, and that the filariae are diffused by the common day mosquito of the island, *Stomoxys pseudoscellularis*. He looks to the destruction of these two pests as the only means by which improved conditions of health can be secured; and his reports afford additional evidence of the terrible powers for evil of many creatures which the un instructed would be disposed to regard as insignificant, but which, in reality, are among the most potent of the enemies of mankind. It is against such enemies that the School of Tropical Medicine teaches its pupils to contend; and its efforts are thoroughly worthy of all the support that can be extended to them.

Captain E. J. Shadell, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY 26th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rate.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1912. [1002]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CEYLON."

Arrived Hongkong on 20th August, 1912.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAIT.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optimal Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

H. W. D. SHALLARD, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1912. [1]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Lady

Customers that our

Establishment will be Closed

at 6.30 P.M. every day,

commencing from 13th August,

to 13th September, for 1 Month

only, owing to our Fasting

Holidays.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central,

Corner of Zetland Street, Hongkong,

Hongkong, 13th August, 1912. [53]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per

annum. Postage \$2 to any port

of the World.

[53]

JUNORA
WINE OF HEALTH.

is a delicate dry wine combined with the organic phosphates of lecithin-ovo and appetising herbs, which make JUNORA of exceptional value as a tonic. It enriches the blood and strengthens the nerves.

The "Lancet" says: "The presence of organic phosphates explains the claim made for this wine in regard to its value in nutrition."

HUMPHREY TAYLOR & CO..

PROPRIETORS.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 636.

[128]

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

DESSERT CHOCOLATES

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.10 a.m.—Pressure has increased moderately over the Bonins and slightly over Hokkaido, Formosa and the East coast of China. It has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei.

The depression in the Eastern Sea is filling up.

The northern depression has deepened slightly and is now central over the northern portion of the Yellow Sea.

The northern high has passed into the Pacific.

Light or variable winds are indicated along the East coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.79 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST

* Hongkong & Neighbourhood

Formosa Channel ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

* Light or variable winds; cloudy, rain at time.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21ST AUGUST, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Wind.
Vl'ostock	7 a.	—	—	SSE 1
Nemuro	6 a.	100.05	—	—
Haridate	—	30.01	—	—
Takio	—	29.89	—	E 0
Kochi	—	29.85	—	SSW 1
Nagasaki	—	29.74	—	S 5
Kagoshima	—	29.78	—	ESE 3
Oshima	—	29.77	—	S 1
Naha	—	29.73	—	S 1
Ishigaki	—	29.97	—	0
Bonin Is.	—	29.97	—	—
Chefoo	—	29.85	—	—
Weihaiwei	29.60	70	100	NNW 8
Hankow	—	—	—	comr
Kiukiang	29.82	75	81	O 1
Shanghai	29.76	75	80	bw
Gutung	29.75	75	75	NW 1
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.85	81	E 1
Amoy	6 a.	29.85	79	87
Swatow	—	—	—	0 o
Taihoku	5 a.	29.76	78	S 2
Taihu	—	29.79	—	0
Tainan	—	29.79	—	S 2
Kosha	—	29.76	—	N 2
Pescadores	—	29.75	—	0
Paran	9 a.	—	—	—
Hongkong	6 a.	29.76	78	94
Viet. Peak	7 a.	—	—	0
Gap Rock	6 a.	29.73	—	WWS 2
Macao	29.75	78	78	NW 1
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—
Pukhoi	—	—	—	—
Phuket	6 a.	29.76	75	SSE 3
Tourane	—	29.77	82	SW 2
C. St. James	—	29.89	77	SW 1
Aparri	—	29.78	—	SE 1
Manila	—	29.80	—	0 b
Lagapit	—	29.81	—	—
Bacolod	9 a.	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	29.87	82	SW 1
Cebu	—	29.87	83	SW 1
Labuan	—	29.93	81	S 1

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, August 21st, 1912.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and on account of the sea in inches, teeths and hundredths.

3 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, in two parts.

5 DRAFTS ON WEATHER, b binoculars, d detached

6 SIGHTS OF WEATHER, b binoculars, g detached

7 CLOUDS OR RAIN, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail

lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally,

rain, r snow, t thunder, v visibility, w wavy (wet),

0 RAIN in inches, teeths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 21st

Previous On Date On Date

Day at Day at

at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer 29.75 29.76 29.75

Temperature 78 78 94

Humidity 86 94 94

Wind Direction ... West — East

Wind Force 1 0 1

Weather 0 of 0

Rain 1.79 —

Highest open air Temperature on 20th ... 83

Lowest open air Temperature on 20th ... 77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd to 23rd August, 1912.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER

Days of Week Days Month H'kong Mean Height H'kong Mean Height

Days of Week Days Month H'kong Mean Height H'kong Mean Height

Thurs. 22 h. m. ft. in. ft. in.

Thurs. 22 h. m. ft. in. ft. in.

Thurs. 22 h. m. ft. in. ft. in.

Frid. 23 m. 4 29 6 0 0 44 2 0

Frid. 23 m. 5 31 6 3 1 1 56 1 7

Sat. 24 m. 9 26 6 6 2 45 a 1 4

Sat. 24 m. 9 50 a 4 3 2 45 a 1 4

Sun. 25 m. 7 15 6 8 0 48 4 0

Sun. 25 m. 9 55 a 4 4 2 40 a 1 2

Mon. 26 m. 7 57 7 1 1 33 3 7

Mon. 26 m. 10 0 4 5 3 10 a 1 0

Tues. 27 m. 8 37 7 3 m. 2 12 3 5

Tues. 27 m. 10 8 a 4 7 3 40 a 1 0

Wed. 28 m. 9 15 7 3 m. 2 49 3 2

Wed. 28 m. 10 21 a 4 9 4 9 a 1 1

ON SALE.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

BARON CAWDOR, British str., 2,704, J. G. Fullerton, 10th August—Yokohama
12th August, General—Gilmour & Co.
BALDER, British str., 1,959, J. H. Mason, 17th Aug.—London and Straits Ports
11th August, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CARL DIERICKSEN, German str., 774, Ch. Jürgenson, 20th August—Hooch 19th August, General—Jørgen & Co.

CEYLON, British str., 2,037, A. S. A. Baker, 20th August—London 9th July, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHENAN, British str., 1,340, W. L. Jones, 10th August—Shanghai 13th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIASHING, British str., 1,109, Frank Mooney, 20th August—Tientsin 12th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOISING, German str., 1,021, J. Bruhn, 20th August—Hongay 18th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

DEVAWONGS, German str., 1,057, E. Gathmann, 16th August—Bangkok and Swatow 14th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DILWARA, British str., 3,460, W. J. Bishop, 16th August—Koh 9th August, General—David Bassett & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 5,940, E. Eastham, 16th August—Vancouver 21st July, General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

GLENROY, British str., 4,901, H. W. Holman, 19th August—Shanghai 15th August, Beans—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

HAIFUKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,903, Matsushima, 20th August—Mojii 14th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelia, 16th August—Haiphong 17th August, General—A. R. Martyn.

HOPSANG, British str., 1,259, J. Hay, 17th August—Surabaya 6th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUICHOW, British str., 1,279, G. Hooker, 16th August—Tientsin 10th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

JASON, British str., 4,800, T. G. Steele, 17th August—Shanghai 14th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KIUNG, British str., 1,424, W. F. Bidder, 16th August—Swatow 18th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANGSANG, British str., 1,424, W. F. Bidder, 16th August—Bangkok via Swatow 8th August, Rice—Order.

JELUNGA, British str., 1,361, D. MacFadyen, 14th August—Calcutta 27th July, General—David Sasson & Co.

KWANGLE, Chinese str., 1,468, J. McArthur, 18th August—Shanghai 14th August, General—Chineses.

KWONGSAM, British str., 1,424, W. F. Bidder, 16th August—Swatow 18th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWONGSAM, British str., 1,424, W. F. Bidder, 16th August—Swatow 18th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAKERES, British str., 1,240, C. Page, 19th August—Saigon 18th August, Rice and General—Chineses.

LANDRAT SCHEFF, German str., 1,012, O. Bruger, 17th August—Bangkok via Swatow 8th August, Rice—Order.

LANDRAT SCHEFF, German str., 1,012, O. Bruger, 17th August—Bangkok via Swatow 8th August, Rice—Order.

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LANDRAT SCHEFF, German str., 1,012, O. Bruger, 17th August—Bangkok via Swatow 8th August, Rice—Order.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
B.C., SEATTLE &
TACOMA.
VIA
SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF
LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

**THE BANK
LINE**

STEAMERS SAILING
"ORTERIC" ... On 17th Sept.
"STEAMER" ... On 19th Oct.
"LORD CURZON" ... On 20th Nov.
"LORD DERBY" ... On 17th Dec.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at
regular intervals.
Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient
inducement offers.
The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design,
have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with
Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.
Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Points.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
TELEPHONE NO. 780, KING'S BUILDING, PRAYA CENTRAL

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the
Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIC" ... 3,000 tons ... On 10th Sept.

And regularly thereafter.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

FROM HONGKONG: FROM COLOMBO:

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT
FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Frequent Sailings from HONGKONG connecting with the Company's Steamers
CALCUTTA.

For Rates of Freight and further Particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS,

(42-43-44)

GOING HOME.

A HOLIDAY AT HOME, AND A WAY TO GET THERE THAT'S A HOLIDAY

WHY NOT

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu, (the Paradise of the Pacific), of
California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco,
Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U.S. MAIL Steamers,
of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water."
Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra.
Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities,
than by any other route. For a return ticket to London
the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco
via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £25. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE
First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74)
and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular
Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.	TONS	STARTING	1912
PERSIA	9,000	TUESDAY, 27th Aug., at 1 P.M.	
KOREA	18,000	TUESDAY, 3rd Sept., at 1 P.M.	
SIBERIA	18,000	TUESDAY, 17th Sept., at 1 P.M.	
CHINA	10,200	TUESDAY, 24th Sept., at 1 P.M.	
MANCHESTER	27,000	TUESDAY, 1st Oct., at 1 P.M.	
NILE	11,000	TUESDAY, 15th Oct., at 1 P.M.	
MONGOLIA	27,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Oct., at 1 P.M.	
PERSIA	9,000	TUESDAY, 12th Nov., at 1 P.M.	

* INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

TELEPHONE NO. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1912.	
8 a.m. "HONAM".	8 a.m. "REUNGHAN."
10 p.m. "KINSHAN".	5 p.m. "FATSHAN."

FRIDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1912.

8 a.m. "FATSHAN".	8 a.m. "HONAM".
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN".	5 p.m. "KINSHAN".

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. I S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

The Company's Steamer

"SUI AN,"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m.

Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday, leaving at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer leaving Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG," 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 580 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the

Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior

Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

143

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC
CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS DATE OF SAILINGS.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, "NIPPON" ... 7,500 ... About 22nd Aug.

KOBE and MOJI ... "JAPAN" ... 9,000 ... About 15th Sept.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

TELEPHONE NO. 171.

A. E. NILSSON & CO.,
40 J YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
TRANS-PACIFIC

WESTERN PACIFIC
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyer—20 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. SHINYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE.)

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and

HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—tandem bathing, cricket, baseball, dances and

free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC—DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The T.K.K. liners connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western.

Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Standard Sleepers.

Through Tourist's Sleepers.

Dining Cars—Observation Cars.

Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.

New lands, cities and scenes—hundred of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the

Sierras—Festive River, Canon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.

Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers

and other Eastern points.

When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for

Ticket form No. 628.

C. LACY GOODRICH,
GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT,
17, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA,
AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG

775

TO SHANGHAI.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government,

MONTHLY FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "AFRICA" 8,900 tons, will leave as above on 19th September.

Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, £5 1st, £4 2nd, £2 3rd Class.

No surtax, no tips, no inside Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, FIUME and VENICE,

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "VORWAERTS" 12,

TEPLITZ WATER

A most delicious TABLE-WATER for the HOT SEASON:
\$18 PER CASE OF 100 PINTS.

General Agent for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1912.

[48.2]

**GUSTAV FEILER,
NETZSCHKAU i. VOGT,
MANUFACTURER OF
WORSTED GOODS, WOOLLEN
and UNION CASHMERES.**

General Agent for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1912.

[48.3]

Hoehl Extra Dry
gout américain

OBTAINABLE FROM—
THE SINCERE CO., LTD.,
SUB-AGENT FOR HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1912.

[48.22]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid Letters and Post Cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN ROUTE to EUROPE.
Letters for this route should be superscribed via SIBERIA.

The *Post Ludwigs*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

FOR

PER DATE

Port Bavarid	Thursday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Wuhaiwei and Tientsin	Thursday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Thursday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Yokohama	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Haiphong, Pakhoi, and Saigon	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Yokohama	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
STANLEY, NORTH CHINA and JAPAN via NAGASAKI (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
<i>Print: Ludwig</i>	Thursday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon	Friday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Friday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits and Sourabaya	Saturday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
London, Mossel Bay and Cape Town	Saturday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtao, Chefoo and Newchwang	Saturday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Macau	Saturday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Sourabaya	Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Sourabaya	Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, CANADA, via VANCOUVER and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
<i>Empress of India</i>	Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.

Swatow	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Monday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, and India via Calcutta	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
<i>Hainan</i>	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.

Kaifeng	Tuesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
India Maru	Tuesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Hainan	Wednesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Hainan	Wednesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Wednesday, 28th, NOON
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	Wednesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobe	Thursday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Strait, and India via Calcutta	Friday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
SWATOW, BURMAH, CYLTON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, and Europe via BRINDISI (Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Friday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Registration, Kowloon B.O. 11.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters 11.00 A.M.
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 30th instant, at 5 p.m.	
	Assays ...

COMMERCIAL**CLOSING QUOTATIONS**

August 21st.

ON LONDON:	Telegraphic Transfer 1.11 ⁷
	Bank Bills, on demand 1.11 ¹⁰
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2 ²
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2 ³
	Credits, at 4 months' sight 2 ³
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2 ³
ON PARIS:	Bank Bills, on demand 25 ¹
	Credits, at 4 months' sight 23 ⁶
ON GERMANY:	On demand 20 ⁴
ON NEW YORK:	Bank Bills, on demand 43 ¹
	Credits, at 60 days' sight 49 ⁸
ON BOMBAY:	Telegraphic Transfer 149 ¹
	Bank, on demand 149 ¹
ON CALCUTTA:	Telegraphic Transfer 149 ¹
	Bank, on demand 149 ¹
ON SHANGHAI:	Bank, at sight 73 ¹
	Private, 30 days' sight 74 ⁸
ON YOKOHAMA:	On demand 74 ⁸
ON MANILA:	On demand—Pesos 38 ⁸
ON SINGAPORE:	On demand 35 ⁸
ON BATAVIA:	On demand 119 ²
ON HAIPHONG:	On demand 17 ¹ /p.m.
ON SAIGON:	On demand "
ON BANGKOK:	On demand 76 ⁷
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate 49.95	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	452.40
BAB SILVER, per oz.	283

SUBSIDARY COINS

Chinese	20 cents pieces	45.83 discount.
Chinese	10 "	45.80 "
Hongkong	20 "	45.80 "
Hongkong	10 "	46.80 "

MAILS VIA SIBERIA

London Date Due Shanghai

August 3rd. August 19th.

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